

and stated that the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital should be provincial in supporting the Sanitary Board, as the object in view was to check the spread of the disease; his Excellency further said that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of stopping what he considered work of paramount importance to the colony's best interests at the present time.

From this it is clear that the Government is prepared to support the Sanitary Board in its unthankful and arduous work, and that being so, all that is now needed to insure the success of the urgent preventive measures adopted is the suppression of native prejudice against the segregation of infected persons and the enforcement, with a firm hand, of the decrees of the Board, which have already had the sanction of the Executive. There must be no more purposeless parleying nor obstructive agitation. The duty of the authorities is clear—the pursuance of a policy calculated to benefit the masses, prevent the spread of this malignant disease to the European portions of the colony, and the speedy curative of this blot on our greatly-vaunted sanitary system. Those best qualified to judge do not hesitate to express decided opinions that this "bubonic plague" originated in the indecipherable filth and revolting abominations in the hovels of the "Tah-ping-shan district," for even if the disease had been imported from Pak-hoi, Hei-how, or Canton, it could not have taken firm root in this colony, and with such fatal results, had local circumstances not offered it every facility.

DR. LOWSON INTERVIEWED.

With a view to exposing the baseless nature of the will rumors current among the Chinese having upon the alleged cruel treatment of their countrymen by Dr. J. A. Lowson, Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and other European medical practitioners, a representative of this journal waited upon Dr. Lowson at the Hospital this morning and was courteously accorded a brief interview. The Doctor, in reply to several questions, said that he was far from being any objection to the natives being treated by Chinese doctors, on Saturday the 19th instant the Colonial Surgeon (Dr. Ayer) himself and Mr. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, specially asked the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital to get their own doctors to treat their people on board the hospital ship *Hygieia*. The treatment by Chinese medical men would, of course, be under the supervision of the medical staff of the Government, to see that the special regulations of the Sanitary Board were not infringed, and beyond that, the officials had no desire to go. On Sunday Dr. Lowson was surprised to find Chinese doctors on board the *Hygieia*, and he therefore called at the Tung Wah with a view to trying to persuade a Chinese practitioner to go on board and attend to his dying countrymen. It appears that one Chinese doctor went on board that day, and found one of the Government's nursing Sisters there, who told him that before he commenced to treat the patient he had better report to the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital. The Chinese gentleman left the ship at once and did not return, nor did any other Chinese doctor come on board the *Hygieia*, although on Monday the Tung Wah Hospital Committee were informed that their doctors would be welcomed on board. That is the sum and substance of the whole affair, and is the explanation of the ridiculous allegations so widely circulated in the native quarters of the city to the effect that Chinese doctors were rigidly excluded both from the floating and Lapsan-wan Hospitals. There has been no tapping of the sick people to procure blood for experiments, other than painlessly pricking the arm of a few of them to obtain a few drops of blood for examination. Dr. Lowson cured a few cases on the *Hygieia*, but the mortality has been exceedingly high, as it always is in an epidemic of plague. A large number of the patients died almost as soon as they were brought on board, others a few hours afterwards and some after a few days' treatment. A good many patients were hopeless cases, and were merely fed for the reason that they were beyond treatment. Medicine has not been forced upon anyone. Sufferers have been supplied with medicine only on their expressing a wish to be treated in the Western style, and most of them expressed their gratitude for the care and comfort which they met with. The female patients were especially grateful and highly appreciated the unremitting attention of the nursing Sisters. As to the efficacy or otherwise of the Chinese prescriptions of Dr. Yu Yan-huen, which have been so much talked about, Dr. Lowson knows nothing, but he holds a very strong opinion that medical practitioners should not attempt to diagnose for plague. For other diseases they may not go very far wrong if they express a wish to be treated in the Western style, and according to their diagnosis they have cured an attack of the plague. Only to-day Dr. Penny, who has been down to the temporary Chinese hospital at Kennedy-town, reports that there are four alleged plague patients (according to the Chinese medical type) in that institution, but who are actually not suffering from the plague at all. Regarding Chinese deterioration of Western medical science, Dr. Lowson said that a noteworthy exception to the rule cropped up in the case of one of the Civil Hospital boys who died on board the *Hygieia*. He placed implicit confidence in foreign medical treatment, and although his death was almost inevitable from the first, he was quite cheerful throughout. Important pathological information has been obtained through the post mortem, in addition to valuable knowledge as to the treatment of this particular disease.

In reply to the suggestion as to the possibility of the plague having been introduced into the colony by diseased pigs from Pak-hoi and Hei-how, Dr. Lowson thought it likely enough that this source may have brought the epidemic to Canton, and possibly to some of the Canton to this port, where it has since flourished and spread owing to the filthy and very insanitary condition of the Chinese quarters. As to the preposterous canards now current amongst the Chinese, that they are merely the emanations of the fertile brains of more or less dangerous agitators and are on a par with the stories of imaginary atrocities by foreigners current in Tientsin a few weeks before the terrible massacre of 1870, there is no more truth underlying the one series of mischievous falsehoods than in the other. One can only deplore the vast amount of mischief created by Chinese supposition to be well-informed, who simply impose on the credulity and ignorance of their less fortunate countrymen.

Dr. Ayer, the Colonial Surgeon, who was present during our representative's interview, expressed his concurrence in the opinions expressed by Dr. Lowson, and courteously advised us during the afternoon that he had seen the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. V. Ladd, who is positive, as the result of personal inspection, that there has been no disease amongst the pigs slaughtered here.

The following are the returns for the past 24 hours:—

Total deaths up to date 203.
Deaths from noon yesterday to noon to-day, 27, including two Portuguese employed at the China Mail Office.

Patients now under treatment 75.
Another deputation, consisting of fifteen prominent Tung Wah and Po Leung Kuk men,

written on the Governor this afternoon, and asked for the abolition of the house-to-house visit system now being carried out by the sanitary authorities. Mr. Stewart Lockhart introduced the deputation and acted as interpreter.

His Excellency said the Government was firmly resolved to carry on the house-to-house visits, as a matter of absolute necessity. He condemned the action of the Tung Wah committee and other ignorant Chinese in opposing the Government and obstructing action intended for the real good of all. Whether they believed or not, the system was necessary, and would be strictly carried out; if required, force would be used. There was no use talking further about the matter.

The Chinese complained of the conduct of the soldiers and other members of the emergency staff now engaged on sanitary work. His Excellency said the complaints would be carefully investigated and properly dealt with. Meanwhile he strongly urged the Tung Wah and other leading Chinese to loyally support the Government in amicable unity, instead of raising unreasonable obstacles.

The deputation then withdrew.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, Capt. D. F. Friele, from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with mails up to April 23rd, arrived in port last evening. From our San Francisco exchanges we take the following telegrams:—

LONDON, April 19th.
Baron Rethchild's Frimerville won the Todor Plate, worth 1000 sovereigns, at Sandown Park to-day. Lord Elmsmere's Bolton being second and Mr. Montagu's Venerable third.

Prime Minister, who died April 19, 1881, is now generally observed to-day than usual in this city. The Reactions of Status was covered with decorations this morning and Corvet Garden Theatre was a mass of primroses.

DUBLIN, April 19th.
Lady Victoria Blackwood, third daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador to Paris, is engaged to William Plunkett, the eldest son of the Archbishop of Dublin.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th.
The two first games of the Philadelphia series in the match for the chess championship of the world have been won by Lasker.

The score now stands: Lasker 6, Steinitz 2 and draws 3.

BOSTON, April 19th.
Joe Wolcott, the coloured wonder of this city, defeated Tom Tracey of Australia to-night after one of the clearest battles ever seen in Boston. Fully 5000 people were on hand when Referee "C" Wolfe introduced the men. For eight rounds it was a live and take, with honors about even.

GIBRALTAR, April 19th.
The United States ship *San Francisco* is expected to arrive shortly to take the place of the *Chicago* in the Mediterranean sea.

BUENOS AYRES, April 19th.
Admiral da Gama admitted to-day that there was a dispute between himself and Admiral Mello dating from last January. After Admiral Benham's interference with the insurgents' embargo on commerce in Rio Bay, Mello wanted da Gama to leave the harbour and co-operate with him in the Rio Grande de Sol campaign in the South. Da Gama preferred to remain before Rio Janeiro, and suggested that Mello should take the *Aquidaban* and *Republia*, and with them attack President Peixoto's fleet, then assembling at Bahia. The *Aquidaban* left Rio in February to join Mello's division upon this understanding, but Mello neither carried out this agreement nor sent the *Aquidaban* back.

Argentine crews have been placed on Mello's vessels pending the arrival of the Brazilian Government squadron, to the commander of which the five vessels will be turned over. They will be manned by Brazilian crews and taken back to Rio.

LONDON, April 20th.
The Argentine Legation here has received the following dispatch from Finance Minister Terry, dated Buenos Ayres, April 19th: "The fears of a commercial crisis have subsided. The rise in the gold premium is due to the temporary suspension of the exports of produce owing to the low price of wheat abroad, which has caused a scarcity of gold bills of exchange. The Treasury holds a reserve of \$20,000,000."

Princess Christina of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helga, second daughter of Queen Victoria) unveiled a tablet in Westminster Abbey to-day to the memory of Jenny Lind, who died on November 3, 1887, when 67 years old. The tablet was unveiled in the presence of the Princess Victoria, Prince Christian and others. The Jenny Lind tablet is next to Thackeray's.

PARIS, April 20th.
Jacques St. Cere says in the *Herald* that an extraordinary scandal is on the point of becoming public. It is about forged drafts amounting to several millions of francs. Some names very high in the French aristocracy are compromised in the affair, in which may, perhaps, be also found an explanation of the documents said to have been forged by the negro Norton, which led to the prosecution of the editor of the *Libre Parole*.

VINNA, April 20th.
It is announced that several cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered in Hualian, a town of Austrian Galicia.

ATHENS, April 20th.
A severe earthquake was felt throughout Greece this evening. Much damage is reported, but no one was killed. The shock at Thebes was severe, the town being practically destroyed. The inhabitants are in a sad condition, being almost entirely without food or shelter. The shock was very violent at Aitolia (Talanta) and Chalcis. Many houses in these towns of Volio and Larissa were also badly damaged. Reports from other parts of the country are to the effect that the earthquake was everywhere more or less severe. Athens escaped without damage.

CONRADO, April 20th.
The betrothal is announced of the Czarowitz (Grand Duke Nicholas) to Princess Alice Victoria Helena Louise Beatrice of Hesse. It was reported the Czarowitz intended resigning the succession to the throne in favor of his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, on account of the opposition of the Czar to the marriage with Princess Alice, but all obstacles have been removed. Emperor William of Germany was the first to communicate the news to Queen Victoria, who expressed herself highly pleased. Emperor William is believed to have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the betrothal.

MARSHALLS, April 20th.
Advices from Madagascar say that United States Consul Walker has secured a concession for the whole southern part of the island, in spite of the repeated protests of the French residents. They say that all nationalities in the Indian Ocean trade claim that their vested rights have been injured by this concession.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.), April 20th.
The Cabinet has decided to support the Great Britain and New Zealand annexation, as was proposed by King Maitland some years ago, and establish a protectorate similar to that in Barbados. If the treaty powers object to this scheme, New Zealand will offer to govern the islands for them.

LONDON, April 21st.
Corbett's English welcome to-night at Drury Lane Theatre was cordial if not enthusiastic. A large audience greeted him. The play "The Gentleman Jack" is not a type family were lost English stock, and many of its points are on the evidence, but they appreciated the boxing features highly, and cheered the champion without prejudice.

The name of Charley Twitcheil, which was borne by the villain of the piece in the American presentation, was wisely abandoned, in order to avoid giving offense to Mitchell's friends, to the expected demonstration of hostility did not take place.

Corbett's appearance here by no means awakened the *furore* which his admirers hoped for. Sporting people were rather disappointed to find him so much of a gentleman, instead of a typical slugger like Sullivan, and it will take some time for the more refined admirers of manly sport to discover his good qualities.

BUENOS AYRES, April 21st.
Admiral de Mello has issued a manifesto declaring that the insurgent territorial army did not support the insurgent squadron. In addition de Mello accuses General Salgado and Laurente of abandoning the struggle at a decisive moment. He adds that he relinquished the contest in consequence of the absolute lack of means to continue it. In conclusion, de Mello expresses the hope that in spite of the fallacious promises of assistance from so-called friends, the efforts he made may be not without a good effect upon the future of Brazil.

The Brazilian Insurgents have been released from the Uruguayan frontier station, and have fled to Montevideo. They attribute the collapse of the rebellion and their unfortunate condition to General Salgado. All the insurgents decline the amnesty offered them by President Peixoto, and will not return to Rio or other places in Brazil at the Brazilian Government's expense, as proposed by the President.

RIO JANEIRO, April 21st.
The Government has notified the diplomatic corps that the Republic is at peace. The action of Congress on the question of state of siege is awaited with anxiety.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21st.
The eleventh game of the Steinitz-Lasker match was played to-day at the Union League. Steinitz defended himself valiantly, but made a slip while Lasker's play was remarkably fine. Steinitz resigned after thirty-eight moves, foreseeing he could not meet the menacing pressure on both wings. This makes the score Lasker 7, Steinitz 2, and draws 3, and finishes the Philadelphia part of the match.

On Tuesday, May 1st, the match will be resumed in Montreal, Canada, and continued until ten games have been reached by either player, thus finishing the match.

MEMPHIS, April 21st.
Before the Pastime Athletic Club to-night, Danny Neelham knocked out Mike Ryan in the second round. It was Neelham's first professional fight since he injured his wrist about two years ago. The fighters weighed 150 pounds each. Ryan is a wicked rubber, but was no match for Neelham on point of science.

KANSAS CITY, April 21st.
"Colonel" Hopkins, the theatrical manager and backer of pugilists, gives to a local paper a sensational interview about the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight at New Orleans. According to him, Hall was p'd to get knocked out and Charlie Mitchell, who was "on" to the scheme, made a pot of gold out of it, while Mitchell, says Hopkins, was done up. This is how Hopkins tells us the Abington first gave Mitchell \$20,000 to place on Hall and instead of backing Hall, Mitchell placed it on Fitzsimmons. This was done because O'Malley of the Athletic Club gave Hall a tip that the club would not be able to make good the purse and Hall accepted \$5,000 as his pay, win or lose. Before the fight came off Hall and Teddy Bailey, who was Abington's secretary, planned the coup to "pull" the \$20,000, and Mitchell worked Abington for another \$10,000 to put on Hall, which he also put in his own pocket. Hall then went on and laid himself open to the third round for the knockout blow and Mitchell, Bailey and Hall divided the money, for which Abington had given him the "double cross."

Hopkins says Fitzsimmons knew nothing about the deal.

ATHENS, April 21st.
There have been six distinct earthquake shocks here to-day and reports from other parts of Greece which have been subjected to subterranean convulsions have given rise to the rumor that the loss of life is enormous. Many villages and towns are said to have been destroyed and, if report is to be believed, the most exaggerated stories are far from picturing the real state of affairs.

The first shock was felt last night and some time after it was announced here that the village of Neapline, near Atlanta, was a heap of ruins and that Atlanta itself had been badly shaken. Chalcis, capital of Euboea, seventeen miles from Thebes, also suffered severely, many people being buried beneath fallen houses. Five people were killed and many were injured. The inhabitants have fled panic-stricken to the outskirts of the town and are camping out under all sorts of further shocks has passed, Volos and Larissa have sustained considerable damage and a number of villages in the province of Larissa are destroyed. Five children were buried in the ruins of a convent at Larissa.

Thebes is said to be the most severely damaged of all the shaken towns, and is reported to have been almost totally destroyed. Rumor has it that terrible loss of life has occurred in the villages of the province of Paros, in which Atlanta, or Talanta, is situated.

The shocks to-day injured the northern wing of the royal palace here, as a large stone fell from the roof of the palace. The general damage to the city and the harbor of Piræus is slight, and up to the present no loss of life at Athens is reported.

Later: An official dispatch confirmed the report that the villages about Atlanta had been considerably damaged. Larina, Prokina, Malasina, Marla, Pella and Marino are in ruins. At Thebes, the capital of the province of the same name, fifty houses fell during one shock this morning. The city was in a state of panic and confusion. The terrified people rushed in crowds from Thebes, believing the end of the world had come.

Conflicting stories reach here as to the loss of life, but it is said to be great. The Government to-night sent a war ship to the province of Thebes with 500 large army tents, a number of surgeons, a detachment of engineers and supplies of food for the destitute people in the stricken districts. The inhabitants of the towns and villages are camping out at best they can.

One of the shocks here to-day was most violent. The Government is taking steps to send additional ships with surgeons, provisions and engineers to the provinces which have suffered most from the earthquake.

April 22nd.
The earthquake shocks which began at about 7.30 o'clock on Friday night, continued with more or less frequency until noon to-day. All last night the oscillation of the earth was noticeable, and the people of this city were in a state of semi-panic.

Telegraphic communication with many parts of the country is badly interrupted, and it is barely possible to get news from the towns that must have been affected by the shocks.

In three villages, Malasia, Prokina and Marino, all in the province of Larina, 122 persons were killed. The Mayor of Larina telegraphs that a heavy shock occurred at Prokina while vesper services were being held in the parish church. The walls of the church fell, burying all of the worshippers in the ruins. Hardly a person in the church escaped without injury. Thirty were taken out dead. Houses were thrown down in other parts of the village and the money loss is great, some of the villagers being practically ruined.

At Malasia houses tottered and fell as though built of card-board. In this little village sixty persons were killed. In some cases entire families were taken out of the ruins dead.

At Marino thirteen persons were killed. Here, as at Prokina, the parish church was the scene of a great number of fatalities.

In the vicinity of Athens the fatalities were less numerous, but the property damage is immense. The offices of the Austrian-Lloyd and other steamship companies were partially destroyed.

The Church of St. Elias, between the Piræus and Phaleron, has been wrecked beyond repair, and is tottering. The domes, walls and mosaics of the famous Byzantine Church of Daphne, are very seriously injured.

King George in the royal yacht, will start to-night for the maritime districts that have been devastated by the shocks. He will be accompanied by the Minister of the Interior and other officials, and together they will decide upon the measures that must be taken to alleviate the distress among the people.

The Government will be compelled to adopt extraordinary measures to help the poor in the districts affected. Steps to this end have already been taken, and the State authorities are giving quick responses to the calls that are being made upon them.

The number of deaths thus far reported is 150, but there is scarcely any question that this number will be augmented when the more remote villages are heard from.

As this dispatch was being sent from Athens a sharp shock was felt, and for a time caused consternation in the telegraph office.

CHICAGO, April 21st.
The magnificent statue of the Bard of Avon was formally unveiled in Lincoln Park to-day. The ceremony marked not only the day of his birth but that also of his death, history recording the fact that he was born on April 23rd, and likewise died on the same date fifty-two years later. The statue was presented to Chicago by the late Samuel Johnson. Henry A. Clapp of Boston delivered the address.

LONDON, April 21st.
Flowers were heaped high around the statue of Shakespeare to-day, and numbers of handsome designs bearing the cards of many prominent persons were received in the house at Stratford-on-Avon where the great dramatic genius first saw the light of day. In this way some of the admirers of his work gave recognition to the fact that to-day is the three hundred and thirtieth anniversary of his birth.

It is announced that as a result of the indignation created by the report of the Sanitary Institute regarding the conditions under which the bread eaten by the people of this city is produced, the Government has decided to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to investigate the entire question with a view to legislative action.

According to the voluminous reports submitted to the Government by the Institute, five-sixths of all the bread consumed by the citizens of London is produced in cellar bakeries that violate the first principle of sanitation. There are thousands of cellar or basement bakeries where journeymen bakers work all night and far into the morning, that are not more than six feet in height, ten feet in length, and about twelve feet in breadth. As a general rule, the floor is at one end of the bake-house, the oven at the other, and the pile of coal in the middle. Along the sides are the kneading troughs, while in the darkest corner, in open cupboards, are the water-closets. Sewer gas enters through the drains opening in the floor, while further pollution is caused by the ground air and damp sucked into the heated cellar through the flooring.

As to the flying bricks very heavy rainfall forces up the sewage into the bake-houses. Vegetable matter decays and accumulates, and vermin of all kinds breed and multiply in the sweltering atmosphere. All these noxious conditions, it is claimed, are communicated to the bread, and thus should be the staff of life goes out spreading disease and death. A census shows that there are nearly 25,000 bakers in London and its surroundings working night after night under these revolting conditions.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *News* says that thirty generals and a hundred other officers are reported to have resigned. Their resignations said to have been due to Emperor William's determination to replace the older officers of the army by younger men.

PARIS, April 21st.
The English colony in Paris is excited over the action of the Government in forcing Sir Edward Blount, who for thirty years has been chairman of the West Railway, to resign. The ground taken by the Government was that Chairman Blount, by virtue of his position at the head of a great railway, had access to the plans of the Government in the matter of mobilising troops. The Government did not believe a foreigner should hold a position in France enabling him to become possessed of such information, and took steps to compel his removal. Sir Casimir-Périer threatened that, unless Blount resigned, the Government would introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill excluding foreigners from the presidency of all French railways.

ROME, April 21st.
The Spanish pilgrims, whose pilgrimages to Rome have extended over the past fortnight, have given money contributions to the Pope aggregating 1,200,000 francs. The Bishop of Anagni, France, has been elevated to the Cardinals. The Vatican is informed that, although the Bundesrat will reject the bill passed by the Reichstag, permitting the return of the Jesuits to Germany, the Berlin government has decided to permit that privilege to persons who have been expelled.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day gave its assent to the prosecution of Pietro Cassili, who represents the Tenth district of Naples in the Chambers. He is charged by the Government with belonging to a criminal association.

It is said that he, together with the socialist Deputy De Pollice-Guffida, and the exiled anarchist Captain, plotted to start a revolution in Italy. Cassili is a socialist. He will be tried at Naples with forty other socialists and anarchists, who are charged with being implicated in the same plot.

NEW YORK, April 21st.
The following cable has been received here from London and addressed to Richard K. Fox: Corbett reached here Friday. In regard to his match with Peter Jackson for \$4,000 he says the articles of agreement are null and void, and he will sign new articles on Jackson's arrival with Parson Davies in England. Corbett says he has no objection to fighting Jackson in the National Sporting Club or on the Continent.

The *Herald's* dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: Consular agents to the Government from Denzaro that he succeeded in raising the insurgent warship *Aquidaban*. The *Aquidaban* will be repaired at once.

Intimations.
DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,

CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD.
[519]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23rd.
The large woollen-mills situated at Ivanovo, about sixty miles from Vladimir, have been burned. The damage is estimated at 1,700,000 roubles. Ten persons were killed or injured during the fire, and 1,200 were thrown out of work.

RIO JANEIRO, April 23rd.
President Peixoto has telegraphed to the Brazilian legations at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo ordering that a strict watch be kept on the movements of the Brazilian Insurgents who are in those two cities.

PANAMA, April 23rd.
Reliable special Paris advices, in answer to inquiries sent from here, positively deny the formation of a French syndicate to complete the canal. All faith in the continuance of work has been lost here, and more of the canal employees are leaving. There is also a general exodus of merchants and other citizens of Colon to Port Limon, Greytown, and other places.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Cal., April 23rd.
Jesse Seligman, of J. & S. Seligman, bankers of New York and London, died in the Hotel del Coronado at 9 o'clock this morning, from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

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To-day's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW

Beg to Announce that they will be able to give
THREE MORE PERFORMANCES:—
TO-NIGHT
(TUESDAY), May 22nd.
"THE IRONMASTER."
THURSDAY, May 24th.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."
SATURDAY, May 26th.
"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Commencing at 9 o'clock.
Late Trains after Each Performance.
T. V. TWINNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1894. [604]

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FOURTH INSTALLMENT of CALL, amounting to FIVE SHILLINGS per SHARE on the ORDINARY SHARES of the BANK is DUE on the 1st June, 1894, and is PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the BANK, No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, either by demand Draft on London or in Local Currency equivalent.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1894. [612]

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, 5 by 4 or 3 Plate, in good condition. Apply by letter giving particulars and price to
"CAMERA,"
c/o Carmichael & Co., Praya.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1894. [609]

FOR SALE,
THE KUDAT SUGAR ESTATE.

THE Resident, acting under instructions from the executors of the late
DR. CHAPMAN,
will, on the 1st July next,
Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the
COURT HOUSE, KUDAT,
the whole of the Property
known as
DR. CHAPMAN'S SUGAR ESTATE,
(situated within 2 miles of Kudat), together with all House, Coolies and Machinery on the Land at the time of Sale, Cattle Carts and heavy crop of Canes now standing.

The Property consists of 44 acres 3 roods (of which 20 acres are planted) and is intersected by the main road from Kudat.

This being a GOING CONCERN and only placed in the market owing to the death of

